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Mongolia Report



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SELECTED PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES, INTERVIEWS 2-20 DECEMBER 1983

Editorial Stresses Importance of Physical Fitness

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Article: "The Source of Longevity"]

[Text] The newspaper UNEN published an editorial titled "Physical Fitness--Our Friend."

Longevity has always been and still is one of mankind's cherished dreams. Under socialism the practical fulfillment of this dream is becoming possible. Only socialism, with its constant concern for the welfare of each member of society, offers workers unlimited possibilities for prolonging life. Physical fitness is an important part of a man's all-round development. The issue of developing physical fitness on a mass scale has always been at the center of attention of our party and government.

Ancient wisdom says: "If you want to be strong--run; if you want to be beautiful--run; if you want to be smart--run." The number of people who are following this truth and running, the most accessible form of physical exercise, is growing. Now in the morning and evening, in the parks and squares of Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Darhan, and Suhbaatar you can see people in warm-up suits running energetically. This is becoming one of the people's regular requirements.

It was proven a long time ago that enterprises and associations with on-the-job physical exercises and active relaxation during leisure time have a low sickness rate and the labor productivity is high. Included in this group of enterprises where on-the-job exercises have become a necessary part of the working day are the Ulaanbaatar Children's Clothing Factory, the Olgiy Wool Washing Factory, the Moron Flour Milling and Feed Enterprise, and others. At enterprises and institutions such as the Leather Goods Enterprises Production Association, a bread-baking plant, the Ulaanbaatar Food Industry Vocational-Technical School, and the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration, it has become traditional to hold regular physical fitness days and to organize active relaxation on the workers' days off.

The newspaper points out that all institutions and organizations have great opportunities for spreading the mass physical fitness movement. All that is

lacking is initiative and energy. In some places people still have the old impression that the physical fitness movement and active relaxation are for a limited number of enthusiasts. Last year good transportation services were provided along routes to skiing centers in Handgayt and Yaarmag on Sundays. This fine start needs to be reinforced. Trade and sports organizations have something to think about in terms of the people's desire to spend their leisure days actively. A great deal can be done to improve the supply of warm-up suits and various sports equipment to the population and to improve the services provided to workers at active relaxation areas.

Skiing and hiking trails need to be developed, and downhill skiing facilities and skating rinks need to be built in recreation areas. This will make it possible to improve the organization of workers' relaxation time, to prevent various accidents, and to raise the level of collectives' athletic achievements.

There is also a need to improve the organization of leisure time. In order to do this, administrations of enterprises, party, trade union, and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations and sports groups should agree upon a unified plan of operations for organizing physical fitness and sports activities.

J. Batmonh Discusses International Situation

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 2

[Interview with J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, by MONTSAME correspondent, date and place not specified]

[Text] Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, issued a new statement during an extremely crucial period in which international relations are being aggravated as a result of the militaristic actions of the ruling circles in the United States and NATO countries. The Mongolian people and their government view this statement as a very timely and authoritative foreign policy document that is full of genuine concern for maintaining universal peace and averting a nuclear disaster.

In comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement we see a concentrated expression of the unbending will of the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet state, and all the Soviet people to provide an appropriate response to the reckless adventuristic actions of the current U.S. administration. The party and the government of the MPR and the Mongolian people fully recognize and support the need for the reciprocal measures that the Soviet Union was forced to take in connection with the deployment in Western Europe of American "Pershing" and cruise missiles, which are first-strike weapons. They are aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries so as to gain military and strategic superiority over the USSR and other countries of socialism.

By rejecting the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and going against the interests of their own people, the governments of several NATO countries have

joined the "crusade" that Washington has declared against socialism as a social system. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov revealed to the world community the true criminal nature of the policies of militaristic circles in the United States, who are ready to sacrifice the peoples of Western European countries--their own allies--in order to achieve their aggressive anti-communist aims.

In spite of the acute aggravation of the world situation, the principled, peaceful course of the Soviet Union remains unchanging. The Soviet leadership is taking full responsibility in stating that it will continue in the future to do everything possible to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace for today's and future generations.

Recently Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, issued a statement expressing the thoughts and aspirations of Mongolian workers. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed: "We wholly support the Soviet leadership's appeal to leaders of the United States and Western European states to weigh once again all the consequences of implementing their plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe, which represent a threat to their own people and all of humanity."

The Soviet Union and other states of socialist cooperation have once again demonstrated their good will and readiness to seek mutually acceptable agreements on the most important question in contemporary life--the problem of war and peace. It is now up to the governments of Western countries to make the next move.

Commentary on Speech by Y. Tsedenbal

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Dec 83 1456 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: In his speech at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, once again confirmed the firm resolve of the MPRP and the Mongolian government to follow a course of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, in unified formation with fraternal countries of socialism.

He gave a fundamental evaluation of the foreign policy of the current U.S. administration and stressed that it is pursuing the unattainable, but extremely adventuristic goals of destroying socialism as a social system, suppressing the peoples' national liberation movement, and gaining world supremacy. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal pointed out that in order to achieve this global aim, the Reagan administration is trying to shift the global alignment of forces in its own favor, to disrupt the military strategic balance, and to gain military superiority over the USSR and other countries of socialism.

In his speech, the Mongolian leader expressed support for the Soviet government's measures outlined in Yu. V. Andropov's latest statement. Y. Tsedenbal emphasized that this statement offers evidence of the Soviet Union's steadfast resolve to uphold peace on earth and to defend the security of

peoples in socialist countries from encroachments by imperialist forces who are holding the illusory hope of victory in a large-scale nuclear conflict.

The MPR, as an Asian state, has always been concerned by the situation in that region. Expressing the profound alarm of the Mongolian government in connection with the extremely aggravated situation in the Middle East and also in connection with the aggressive military and political alliance that has been thrown together between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, Y. Tsedenbal laid the blame for the increased tensions in Asia primarily on the U.S. administration, which together with its allies in the Far East is stubbornly striving to turn this part of the continent into a nuclear missile base.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal once again spoke out in favor of finding a peaceful settlement for problems being disputed and in this connection pointed out the importance of Soviet-Chinese conferences on questions of normalizing relations between the two countries. He stressed that a positive outcome from these conferences would serve the interests of both countries, and the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The Mongolian leader called on the peaceful Asian community to expand its campaign against drawing the continent's countries into the arms race, and against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent.

Speaking out in support of the need to overcome this extremely dangerous stage in international relations, Y. Tsedenbal stated that the only reliable way out of the tense world situation, and the most radical path toward improving the political climate on our planet, can be found in the proposals and initiatives of socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Mongolian Youth Support Andropov's Statement

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Dec 83 1511 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A statement from the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Union of Mongolian Students says that the youth of Mongolia, like all Mongolian people, wholly support and approve of the statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he once again confirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is aimed at halting the arms race, and strengthening peace and security of peoples. This statement was published today in the young people's newspapers DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

In spite of the constructive, peaceful initiatives and proposals of the country of Soviets aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war in Europe, the Reagan administration has started deployment in Europe of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles. The document points out that this creates a real threat to a peaceful life for humanity and its younger generation.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Union of Mongolian Students is glad to support the proposal by the Leninist Communist

Youth League and the Soviet young people to hold the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in 1985 in Moscow, with the motto: "For Peace and Friendship and Against Imperialism." Mongolian young people believe that holding this representative meeting of youth in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union and the homeland of the Great October, will make a valuable contribution to preserving and defending peace throughout the world, and eliminating the threat of a nuclear disaster, the statement emphasizes.

Commentary on Meeting of Communist Party Secretaries

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Dec 83 1506 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The conference on international and ideological issues held by secretaries of central committees of communists and workers' parties in socialist countries yesterday in Moscow is the focus of attention of the MPR press and mass media. Mongolia's communists and all its workers view this conference as an important event which is of great significance in deepening practical cooperation between fraternal parties, and strengthening their unity and international solidarity.

In a business-like, creative atmosphere participants in the Moscow conference exchanged opinions on the problems involving the international situation, which has been aggravated due to the aggressive policies of militaristic circles in the United States and its NATO allies; they discussed pressing issues involving political, information, and propaganda work under these conditions. Also stressed at the conference were the dangerous consequences of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles which has already begun in some Western European countries. The representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties in socialist countries reached a unanimous conclusion that the Warsaw Pact member states were forced to take the necessary reciprocal measures. These measures are aimed at protecting the security of socialist countries and preserving the military and strategic balance that now exists between the East and the West.

This conference in Moscow confirmed the unbending will of fraternal socialist countries to prevent any infringements on its security, to defend the interests of socialism, and to strive for a just and lasting peace on earth.

Mongolian Youth Support International Festival

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 12 Dec 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The young people of People's Mongolia welcome the initiative of the Leninist Communist Youth League proposing that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students be held in the capital of the Soviet Union--the hero-city of Moscow, writes the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

It is symbolic that the forum of the world's youth will be held in the year that marks the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over German Fascism. This is an important anniversary not only for the Soviet people, but for all the peoples of the world, and it will remind those participating in the festival of the millions of young men and women from different countries who

gave their lives for the happiness and prosperity of the next generation, saving it from slavery under Fascism. The coming festival in Moscow will no doubt unite young people from the various continents even more closely in the struggle against forces of imperialism, reaction, and war; and for peace and blue skies over our planet, the newspaper emphasizes.

Commentary on Haying Operations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] "A Task that Requires Special Attention and a Great Deal of Energy"--This was the headline of a review published recently in the newspaper UNEN that dealt with the status of hay shipments. The article summarized the results of the work that has been done and provided a fundamental critique of the shortcomings that are interfering with the successful continuation of this work.

This year 1,175,000 tons of hay have been procured. Of this amount, 195,000 tons are supposed to be shipped to state insurance fund storage centers. As of 1 December more than 1600 trucks and truck trailers from general-use motor depots are involved in shipping hay for the state fund; 33,600 tons of hay have been shipped to aymags; and 36,300 tons have been shipped to railroad centers. If one compares these figures with the corresponding indicators from last year, there has been a 4000 ton decline in the amount of hay shipped to aymags and a 9000 ton increase in the amount of hay shipped to railroad stations. Last year workers did not manage to transport the hay from the fields at the Shamar Fodder Farm before the heavy snowfalls came, and therefore a great deal of the hay remained in the fields. In order to prevent this from happening again, transportation workers from motor depots No 5 and 26 and from a motor vehicle combine planned a schedule for hauling hay and they improved the organization of labor, as a result of which a large amount of this farm's hay has already been transported from the fields.

An important condition for high achievements is the creation of temporary headquarters at points for loading and unloading hay, where everything has been prepared so that drivers can get a good rest, eat, and get paid for their work; and where machinery and trailers can undergo technical servicing and repairs. Competition should be organized for various stages, the results of which are summarized at short intervals. These operations have been organized at the Ulaanbaatar Motor Vehicle Combine better than anywhere else. Drivers from this combine named Yanjindulam and Enhbat improved on last year's achievements by hauling 1000-1200 tons of hay.

The newspaper stresses that primary attention should now be focused on organizing shipment of hay to places where a great deal of snow has fallen. We are not satisfied with the indicator for shipment of hay from the Shamar Fodder Farm: of the 29,000 tons that were supposed to be hauled to Bayanhongor, Gobi-Altay, Dzabhan, and Oborhangay aymags, only 7600 tons have been shipped so far.

The newspaper points out that the primary condition for stepping up hay shipments and accelerating the turnover of transportation equipment is proper

organization of loading and unloading operations in order to eliminate layovers and wasted time.

Many years of experience confirm that the most efficient form for organizing hay shipping is the brigade or echelon method. This method, however, requires better organization of loading and unloading operations and conditions that permit drivers to become well rested. Therefore, the administration and party organizations, together with the client organization, should devote special attention to this issue.

Trade and public catering organizations should demonstrate more initiative in providing services for drivers at their rest stations. At any time of the day they should be ready to provide the drivers with nutritious, hot meals.

Transport workers should concentrate on reducing losses of hay during transport.

Improving the utilization of transportation equipment, and making skillful use of socialist competition and economic incentives in order to accomplish this, will make it possible to complete the hay shipping in a short period of time, and it will also make it possible to finish the next tasks promptly, such as shipping procured meat and frozen raw materials, and delivering consumer goods and industrial and technical-use products to rural areas.

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CSO: 1819/26

STATEMENT ISSUED BY Y. TSEDENBAL

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Text of statement issued by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, on 26 November 1983]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee, the MPR government, and all Mongolian people thoroughly approve of the statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November of this year in connection with the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles that has begun in Western Europe.

We value highly and wholly support the principled position of the Soviet Union that was expressed in comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement, and its unbending commitment to upholding peace.

All peaceful forces and all reasonable people on the planet have been following hopefully and anxiously the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on questions of nuclear arms in Europe.

The constructive, far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, have received ardent support among the European community and the world community. They create the most favorable conditions for achieving success in negotiations that are based on principles of equality and equal security.

The USSR's position at the negotiations and the Soviet government's proposals reflected its great sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind and its resolve to do everything possible to avert the threat of a nuclear disaster and to preserve and strengthen universal peace.

The United States, however, using these negotiations as a cover, has actually started to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of some of its European NATO allies, which is contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of people in these countries and contrary to the demands of the world community.

Under these conditions the Soviet government was forced to terminate its participation in the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and to take reciprocal measures which are absolutely necessary to preserve the military and strategic balance and to ensure the security of the USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation. It is the United States and those of its NATO allies that supported Washington in the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe who must take full responsibility for the breakdown in the Geneva negotiations and for the additional aggravation of international tensions.

We would like to stress the flexible and constructive nature of comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement with regard to the fact that if the United States and other NATO countries demonstrate a willingness to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do so.

We wholly support the appeal made by the Soviet leadership to the leaders of the United States and Western European states to weigh once again all the consequences that will be brought on by realization of their plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe and that will threaten their own peoples and all of mankind.

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CSO: 1819/27

U.S. AND CHINESE INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] A meeting of former members of parliament and leading public figures of pre-revolutionary Afghanistan was held recently in Kabul and the participants adopted a document in which the imperialists and other revolutionary forces waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan were called "robbers." This description may not sound very diplomatic, but it accurately reflects the true situation. The blatant interference in the internal affairs of this young republic that is being carried out by the United States, China, Pakistan, and several other countries is akin to robbery. The ruling circles of these countries have on their conscience the death of many thousands of peaceful Afghan citizens who have been shot, stabbed, or burned to death by bandits who are financed, armed, and sent to Afghanistan by these ruling circles to carry out barbaric acts of terrorism.

Ordinary robbers are not usually very talkative. Robbery in the international arena, however, is often, and even as a rule, accompanied by unrestrained demagoguery and attempts on the part of the criminal to lay the blame on the victim. This was confirmed once again at the recent UN debate on the so-called "Afghan question." This discussion was forced upon the UN General Assembly by the United States and its closest allies and partners against the will of the lawful government of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan].

The delegates from states directly involved in the criminal actions against the Afghan people bent over backwards in their efforts to discredit democratic Afghanistan, its revolution, and its loyal friends who came to its aid during a difficult time. The Chinese representative, Ling Qing, played a major role in this shameful spectacle and took advantage of the forum provided by the United Nations. In his speech he even went so far as to deny totally the Chinese and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which has been confirmed repeatedly and proven irrefutably. Slandering the Soviet Union, the Chinese delegate once again tried to perpetrate the fabrication that Afghanistan is turning into a Soviet "strategic base for further expansion to the south." Ling Qing openly defended the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and even made the insolent demand that their interests be taken into account when discussing "any kind of political settlement." A special representative of the UN Secretary General, Cordoves, is participating in the efforts to reach a political settlement. This demand is in essence aimed at disrupting the

dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan that was initiated with such difficulty.

On the whole, the speech made by the Chinese representative at the United Nations can be seen as a typical example of hiding robbery behind a diplomatic cover. It serves as yet another confirmation of the fact that as in the past, in the international arena Peking is playing the role of an assistant to imperialism and that its policies are contrary to the interests of the peoples of Asia.

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CSO: 1819/27

DEVELOPMENT OF ERDENET COMBINE DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 pp 2 and 3

[Article by D. Lombo: "Socialist Integration in Action: Erdenet--the Pride of Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the complex of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine was put into operation at its full planned capacity. This industrial giant, with the capacity to extract and process 60 million tons of copper and molybdenum ore annually, was erected in a very short period of time.

Twenty years ago, in 1963, Soviet geologists V. Ushakov and D. Agamalyan discovered evidence of copper and molybdenum in the area of Erdenet-Oboo Mountain, which is in the valley between the Orhon and Selenge rivers. Prospecting and exploratory work was developed here, as a result of which a large deposit was discovered. In the late 1960s and early 1970s detailed geological prospecting operations were carried out at a rapid pace with the aim of determining the industrial categories of the deposit's reserves. On the basis of this work an intergovernmental agreement between the MPR and the USSR was signed in February 1973, which called for creation and joint exploitation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine.

The engineering plan for the combine was developed by leading institutes of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, such as the State Nonferrous Metallurgy Design Institute, and the All-Union Mechanical Mineral Processing Scientific Research and Design Institute, in conjunction with about 40 specialized design, investigative, and scientific research institutes and organizations in the Soviet Union. Equipment and materials for the complex were manufactured at over 400 plants and enterprises in 240 different cities in the USSR. A large construction administration called the "Med'molibdenstroy" [Copper and Molybdenum Construction] Administration was formed within the system of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the purpose of which was to erect the Erdenet complex. Other Soviet construction organizations, including the Ministry of Transport Construction, the Darhan Electrical Power Network Construction Administration, the Soviet Construction Detachments Administration, the Mine Construction Administration, the Erdenet Power Construction Administration, the Technical Installation Administration, and others, also played an important role in building the complex. We must also

point out Mongolian organizations, such as the Administration of Organized Mongolian Workers, the Board of Mongolian Workers, and several other construction organizations and construction materials enterprises in the MPR participated in the construction as well.

In the beginning of 1974 the first line was set up for the construction of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine; in October of that same year, two months ahead of schedule, the city of Erdenet was supplied with electrical power via a 220 kilovolt electric power line running between Eredent, Darhan, and Gusin Lake (in the USSR); exactly one year later and three months ahead of schedule, in October 1975 the Salhit-Erdent Railroad was opened. On 24 February 1976, the day that the 25th CPSU Congress opened, the first cubic meter was laid in the foundation of the combine's main building. The international collective of Soviet and Mongolian construction workers labored intensively for 36 months. Thanks to their efficient and well-planned organization of construction and installation operations, the high quality of the design, and the prompt production and delivery of the required equipment, in October 1978 the first section of the enterprise was put into operation and the first production was released in time for the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. An unprecedented working pace was established at this gigantic construction project. For example, in just one year here the same volume of work was accomplished as was accomplished at Darhan in five years, and the construction work at Darhan was considered quite an achievement at that time. The rapid pace made it possible to follow the schedule for putting the complex's capacities into operation; the second section was opened in June 1980, in time for the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution; the third section was finished in February 1981, in time for the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress; and the fourth section was opened in June 1982. The self-sacrificing and combined efforts of construction workers and other laborers, planners and installation workers, and engineering and technical personnel from the USSR and the MPR, made it possible to complete the first nonferrous metallurgy enterprise in Mongolia--the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine--one and a half years ahead of schedule.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, speaking at a meeting of Mongolian and Soviet construction workers, operations specialists, and representatives of workers from the city of Erdenet that was dedicated to the completion and early achievement of production capacities at the Erdenet industrial enterprise, called it "a genuine treasure and the pride of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation."

Today the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is one of the major enterprises in the world in terms of its production capacity, the equipment and technology employed, and the level of mechanization and automation of technological and other processes. It has been put into operation at its full planned capacity and it has reached the production volume called for in its engineering plan. The complex includes an open-pit mine, a concentrating plant with an annual capacity of 16 million tons of copper and molybdenum ore, a machinery repair plant with a casting shop, a central boiler plant that supplies the mining and concentrating combine and the city, garage services for

large trucks, mechanized warehouse services, an administrative and everyday services wing with a central chemical laboratory, an automatic telephone station, a computer center, and many other projects; in addition to external communications, such as a railroad, a highway, a 220-kilovolt electric power line, and a water supply from the Selenge River. The modern city of Erdenet has been built here with 110,000 square meters of living space and the full range of social and personal services facilities, including a hospital, a house of culture, a sports complex, a commercial center, a laundry, schools, nurseries, kindergartens, stores, and movie theaters. There is also a food combine, a rug factory, the "Ulaan-Tolgoy" combined meat and dairy enterprise, and more. About 620 different projects were built, with a total volume of 1.2 million cubic meters, to create the Erdenet combine and the town of Erdenet.

It is characteristic that the combine was built using the latest scientific and technical achievements. They include progressive technology for mining operations with powerful mining equipment, such as drilling rigs with an annual capacity of 40,000-50,000 linear meters, excavators with a bucket capacity of 8 cubic meters, BelAZ [Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant] dump trucks with a carrying capacity of 40 tons, bulldozers with 360 horsepower engines, specially designed concentrating equipment (ball mills) with a 140 cubic meter capacity, flotation machines with 12-cubic meter chambers, "Carat" and "Energo" automated control systems that ensure coordinated production and technical operation of all the combine's enterprises.

Thanks to the fruitful work of the international collective of operations specialists, the combine rapidly developed a smooth-flowing rhythm of production and by April 1982, which was ahead of schedule, it had reached its full planned capacity for ore extraction and processing. Since July 1983 the enterprise has been consistently reaching the planned level of copper concentrate production.

Greetings sent from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers state: "The self-sacrificing labor of workers and specialists from the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic has been crowned by a glorious victory--the completion and early development of production capacities of the Erdenet industrial enterprise. In the middle of steppes and mountains, on the land of fraternal Mongolia, a mining and concentrating combine has been built and a new city has been erected with tens of thousands of residents."

The greetings continue: "The construction of the immense engineering and technical complex is of great political and economic importance; it is a graphic demonstration of socialist internationalism and it makes an important contribution to realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress." This remarkable achievement embodies the efforts of many collectives of construction, installation, machine building, instrument building, transport, geological prospecting, and planning organizations and enterprises, as well as the enthusiasm and creative labor of Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists. Completion of this enterprise, the largest in terms of production volume and the most complex in engineering and technical terms, in such a short period of time, in addition to bringing it to its planned capacity ahead of schedule, represent an outstanding labor victory of the friendly Mongolian-Soviet collective of workers and specialists. Today the

mining and concentrating combine accounts for 84.2 percent of the gross production in the country's mining and extractive industry and for over 30 percent of the MPR's export production.

The Erdenet combine is a joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprise, built and operated according to the principle of proportional participation both in capital investments and in distribution of the results of production activities. This means that the MPR, starting with the opening of the combine's first complex, has been exporting copper and molybdenum concentrates to the USSR on a long-term basis. This makes it possible for the MPR to purchase additional industrial equipment and materials, agricultural equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, and more from the Soviet Union for large sums of currency. This makes it possible to increase substantially the country's national income, which in turn helps to raise the standard of living of Mongolian workers.

The construction and joint operation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine serve as a graphic example of effective economic cooperation between the MPR and the USSR and this is yet another result of the successful fulfillment of the provisions contained in the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA member countries.

Continued Mongolian-Soviet cooperation to ensure the successful operation and future increases in the capacity of the new enterprises will help strengthen the MPR's economy and increase its export resources. This cooperation is characterized by its large scale, dynamic growth, and continuous efforts to find new forms that meet the goals of building socialism and communism in our countries.

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MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES DECREE ON IMPROVED HOUSING

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee issued a decree "On Developing a Special Program to Improve the People's Housing and Living Conditions."

The decree stresses the importance of realizing the goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress to make consistent improvements in the housing provided to the population and in the people's living conditions; these goals are an integral part of the party's social and economic policies. The improvements should be made on the basis of favorable conditions for stepping up growth in available housing, which is the result of measures implemented over recent years, with the help of the Soviet Union, to strengthen the production base of construction by creating new house-building combines and expanding existing ones. In connection with this, the State Planning Commission, the State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Technical Control, the appropriate ministries, aymag and city party committees, and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies were assigned the task of starting work immediately on developing a special program to improve housing and living conditions in urban and rural areas by the year 2000.

According to the decree, the State Planning Committee was designated as the client; the State Committee for Building, Architecture, and Technical Control was designated as the general contractor; and the Ministry of Social Economy and Services and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials were designated as collective contractors.

The decree states that the special program to improve housing and living conditions, which are an integral part of the party's social program, is aimed at a steady rise in the workers' standard of living; and when working out this program, it must be coordinated closely with the General Plan for Development and Distribution of Productive Forces, which is being developed in accordance with the directives issued by the 18th MPRP Congress, other comprehensive

programs, and plans for basic directions in social and economic progress in the country for the years 1986-1995. Special attention should be given to the study and creative application in our country of the experience gained by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in this area.

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REPORT ON MEETING OF MPR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the MPR Council of Ministers was held at which the drafts of 1984 State Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR and the MPR State Budget were discussed.

P. Jasray, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and minister of the MPR, gave a report "On the Draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR." E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance, gave a report "On the Draft of the 1984 MPR State Budget."

The meeting of the Council of Ministers established that the drafts of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR and the MPR State Budget are based on the goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress and in the 7th Five-Year Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR, and that they were developed in accordance with goals set by the party for further expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of the national economy, for more efficient utilization of existing resources, and for constantly improving the people's standard of living.

The meeting pointed out the need to focus special attention on increasing labor productivity; improving the utilization of manpower resources and capacities of industrial and economic enterprises; expanding the production and supply of consumer goods; economical utilization of financial resources, materials, raw materials, power, heat, and electrical power; and improving product quality and the quality of work in all sectors of the national economy and at every industrial enterprise and economic organization.

In addition to ensuring a balance in the total volume of capital investments in the national economy, there is also a need to increase the effectiveness of capital investments; to put financial, material, technical, and manpower resources into use and concentrate them at especially important projects; to decrease the volume of unfinished construction; to increase the volume of construction and installation operations at technical assistance projects; to provide conditions for uninterrupted work in construction to coordinate plans for capital investments closely with the capacities of construction organizations and material supply. There is also a need to take measures to improve the planning of construction operations using the organization's own

resources in agricultural cooperatives, inter-association enterprises, ministries, departments, aymags, and cities.

The MPR Council of Ministers assigned the Bureau of the Council of Ministers the task of examining, in cooperation with the corresponding ministries and departments, proposals that have been submitted on the projects named above.

J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, gave a speech at the meeting of the MPR Council of Ministers.

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DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by G. M. Andreyev: "The Fruits of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] This year marks the 10th anniversary of the first direct ties established between the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services.

The initiation of direct ties was the result of a general agreement between the governments of the USSR and the MPR signed on 21 March 1971 and previous agreements on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

The RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services took on the obligation of participating actively in working out and implementing measures to develop housing and municipal services in the MPR, to improve the system for managing these services, and improving their economic effectiveness.

The MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services was formed in 1972 on the basis of producer cooperatives.

Over the 10 years of the ministry's existence, the fixed capital in housing and municipal services in the ministry's balance increased by a factor of 2.2 and the number of workers increased by a factor of 1.6. In 1983 the volume of services provided by the sector reached 222.5 million tugriks, which represents almost a 3-fold increase over 1972.

Every there is an increase in the motor transport, special equipment, and means of automation provided to the sector. The RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services has provided a great deal of assistance in these areas. It has its own enterprises for manufacturing machinery used in construction and repair work, for public services and amenities, and for sanitation and disposal.

Consistent improvements in the housing and living conditions of the Mongolian people and providing workers with comfortable housing are two of the most important goals of the social and economic program outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress. Back in 1931, in the early days of the people's power, the MPR government decided to create a state housing fund. Today the state and cooperative housing fund accounts for about 2.5 million square meters of living

space, which is occupied by more than 28 percent of the republic's population. The large towns of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Erdenet, and Choybalsan account for about 85 percent of the total available urban housing and 61.2 percent of all the available housing in the republic. Persistent work is being done to resolve problems involving the development and strengthening of the construction industry's base. House-building combines have been built in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan with a total annual capacity of 280,000 square meters of living space; a claydite works and a cement works have been built in Darhan; and a number of brick works and woodworking enterprises have been built, in addition to other projects.

A clearly defined system has developed within the system of the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services for managing housing services: administrations have been created in Ulaanbaatar, there are housing utilization offices in Darhan and Choybalsan, and housing utilization sections in aymag centers.

In 1981 a special elevator repair office was created within the ministry and was made responsible for technical maintenance of 200 elevators. By 1985 it will be responsible for 800-900 elevators. There are plans to create a production base for this service.

Mongolian housing workers willingly borrow from the experience of their colleagues from Novosibirsk; today the work being performed at housing utilization offices No 3 and 5 is organized according to the industrial models introduced in Novosibirsk and preparations are being made to make the transition to the scientific organization of labor at the housing utilization offices in Darhan and Choybalsan.

One of the most important tasks facing the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services is to provide a continuous, high-quality water supply and sewer system. The key issue here is to create centralized water supply and sewer systems in towns and aymag centers.

The MPR's centralized water supply system was started in Ulaanbaatar, where in 1959 the first section of a centralized household drinking water drainage system was built according to a plan developed at the State Municipal Water Supply and Sewer System Design Institute.

Since that time the Ulaanbaatar water supply and sewer system has undergone considerable development. Centralized water supply and sewer systems have been built in Darhan, Choybalsan, Erdenet, Baga nuur, and elsewhere.

Over recent years the republic's power utilities have undergone substantial development. The capacities of existing thermal and electric power plants have been increased and new plants have been built, in addition to large industrial and domestic-use boiler plants; this has made it possible to expand the centralized heating systems in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga nuur, and elsewhere.

Small towns and aymag centers still have local heating systems with 432 boiler plants, 255 of which are used by enterprises and organizations of the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services. The capacity of the municipal boiler

plants is 253.2 gigacalories/hr and the length of the heating networks is 150 km. These boilers heat 1,075,000 square meters of living space. Following a suggestion by Soviet and Mongolian specialists, the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services adopted in 1979 and is now implementing a broad program for centralizing heating services and for eliminating small, unprofitable boiler plants. In the towns of Uliastay and Olgiy work is already being completed and in Saynshand work has begun on the construction of regional boiler plants with three KE-25 110 boilers and major heat supply lines. In other small towns and aymag centers centralization of heating services is being carried out by increasing the capacity of the heating sources and closing small boiler plants. This is being done in the towns of Dzuunmod, Suhbaatar, Dalandzadgad, Mandalgobi, Baruun-urt, and elsewhere. According to preliminary estimates, the economic effect just from partial centralization of the heating systems will be over 20 million tugriks; the number of service personnel will be decreased by 163; and 10,000 tons of coal and 100,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power will be saved annually.

The question of creating a cost accounting enterprise consisting of the combined boiler plants and heating networks is now being worked out with the aim of specializing Ulaanbaatar heating services and raising the level of utilization of boiler plants. This will make it possible to reduce the operating losses of the Ulaanbaatar heating system by 10-15 percent.

Every year there is an increase in the work done by the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services in conjunction with the executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies to provide public services and amenities and sanitary sewage disposal in populated areas. The pool of specialized machinery is growing and today the pool consists of 500 units.

There are plans to build public baths with a total capacity of 1000 people between 1981 and 1985. Included in these plans are a public bathhouse in Ulaanbaatar with a 100-person capacity, a preventive health care section, and a wide range of services for patrons. The design for the bathhouse was developed in 1979 at the State Municipal Construction Design Institute.

The rapid development and qualitative changes in housing and municipal services in the MPR required that a serious approach be taken to training personnel for the various enterprises. Today there are about 10,000 people working in this sector, 229 of whom are specialists with higher education; about 400 have secondary specialized education; and over 900 have graduated from vocational-technical schools. Questions involving the organization of personnel training are generally resolved locally.

The work done by collectives of enterprises and organizations of the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services to develop housing and municipal services, to improve utilization of these services, and to provide new equipment, technology, and rational utilization of material and energy resources, has contributed to the steady increase in the economic effectiveness of this sector.

The RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services has also been playing a role in the massive work done by the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and

Services to develop and strengthen housing and municipal services in the MPR. Just within the framework of direct ties between these ministries, more than 60 specialists in housing and municipal services from the RSFSR visited the MPR between 1975 and 1983, and about 50 specialists from the MPR visited enterprises and organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services.

Persistent efforts to meet the goals set by the MPR Ministry of Social Economy of Services for the 7th Five-Year Plan, and the active assistance provided by the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, inspire confidence that the housing and municipal services in the MPR will be successful in fulfilling the tasks they have been assigned.

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BUDDHIST LEADER ISSUES APPEAL

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Dec 83 1501 GMT

[Text of appeal issued by H. Gaadan, president of the Asian Buddhist Committee for Peace and the honorable Hambo-Lama, to the national centers of the Asian Buddhist Committee for Peace and to all Buddhist communities]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Peace-loving Buddhists, together with all people of good will, are deeply concerned today about the acute aggravation of the international situation, which is pushing mankind toward the dangerous brink of a nuclear disaster.

It is most alarming that the ruling circles in the United States and in several other NATO countries, ignoring the strong protests on the part of their own peoples and the world community, have started to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The deployment of these missiles upsets the approximate military balance that has been achieved in Europe. Many sensible political and public figures in Western countries also share this opinion. Similar actions will force the other side to take reciprocal measures that will be aimed at preserving the existing parity.

Thus the United States and its NATO allies are once again are thrusting the world into a dangerous new round in the arms race, as a result of which there is a significant rise in the level of military confrontation in the world, there is a greater danger of war, and the atmosphere of fear and distrust is intensified.

It seems to us that the deployment of new American missiles in Europe is extremely important, but it is still just one link in the Reagan administration's policies.

In the Middle East the United States has moved from just encouraging Israel's aggressive course to direct involvement in an undeclared war against the people of Lebanon. Not stopping here, the United States and Israel are now making threats and attacks directed against Syria; they are taking practical steps to prepare for new aggression in this region, which is fraught with the most serious consequences for international peace and security.

In Central America, the United States carried out armed intervention against Grenada. Both overt and covert actions are being carried out with the aim of

using outside interference to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua and to suppress the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran patriots.

The peoples of Asia are seriously alarmed by President Reagan's recent visit to Japan and South Korea. Reports in the world press indicate that the issues discussed during the course of his visit clearly reflect the United States' desire to turn Japan and South Korea into even more active agents of its imperial policies in this region by stepping up militarism in these countries.

By unilaterally including almost every part of the globe in its "sphere of vitally important interests," the United States is creating seats of tension and conflict everywhere. In addition to intensive development of chemical, bacteriological, radiological, and other weapons of mass destruction, the United States has started developing means for waging a war in space, which means the unleashing of yet another direction in the arms race--preparing for a war in space and from space.

Under these conditions the task of defending peace is the most important and urgent task of contemporary life. It is a difficult problem to solve, but not impossible. The potential of the forces of peace today is unusually great. Evidence of this can be seen in the rise of anti-war activities being carried out by millions and millions of people with the most diverse political views and convictions in all parts of the world. After all, a war using contemporary weapons of mass destruction is fraught with unavoidable consequences for the entire world civilization, and for the existence of life on earth. A war would not spare anyone, regardless of where he lives or what his political and religious convictions are.

During this critical time for humanity, we as Buddhists, with profound reverence for Buddha's teachings on peace and tranquility, have no right to be passive observers of what is going on around us.

In the "Samadhiradja" sutra, our great teacher said: "We cannot rid ourselves of evil acts and thoughts only by observing confession, prayers, pilgrimages, and oblations. This can be accomplished only through our sincere and just efforts directed at establishing peace which is based on united actions and good relations with other people, and against the threat of war and hostility."

Only in this way can we fulfill Buddha's behests for peace and tranquility in the name of saving all living beings.

Therefore, we appeal to you:

--To adhere strictly to Buddha's teachings that "war is an evil deed against earthly life, and peace is the highest good" and participate more actively in the mass movement against war, in particular against nuclear war;

--To speak out against the existing and newly formed aggressive blocs that are creating tension in the world, including in Asia; to fight firmly and consistently for elimination of aggressive military bases in foreign territories;

--To stress the senselessness and destructiveness of the immense intellectual and material resources being spent on extermination and destruction and to work persistently for constructive measures to improve the international situation;

--To support all positive and realistic proposals aimed at relaxing international tension and averting nuclear war and to work to get the U.S. administration and the governments of countries that have offered their territory for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles to change their plans and to restore the military balance in Europe with the aim of bringing about a subsequent significant reduction in military conflicts;

--To spread information on the sources of the growing threat of nuclear war and on the arms race, to organize peace marches, demonstrations, meetings, seminars, symposia, collections of signatures, petitions, and so on, at national, regional, and international levels; and to provide maximum aid and support for similar measures being carried out by other peace organizations and movements;

--To condemn the aggressive policies of the United States with regard to the countries of Central America, the Middle East, the Far East, and other regions of the world; and to express support for and solidarity with the peoples of these countries;

--Recognizing that lasting peace can be achieved only through the common efforts of all peaceful forces, to make a maximum effort to cooperate with religious and secular, national and international anti-war movements; and to do everything possible to see that the peoples of the world live in peace and security.

In conclusion, dear friends in dharma, I would like to emphasize once again the reality of the threat that is hanging over the world and its horrible consequences. This threat can be eliminated only through the active, joint efforts of everyone included in the ranks of the peoples' mass anti-war movement, who in the final analysis will have the last word in this noble struggle for the fate of mankind. May the Lord Buddha bless our peace-making deeds.

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COMMENTARY ON ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The aggressive policies of the current U.S. administration are aggravating the international situation and intensifying the danger of a thermonuclear disaster, writes the newspaper UNEN, organ of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government.

The Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov has repeatedly pointed out the disastrous consequences that the Reagan administration's militaristic course will have for the peace and security of peoples, the newspaper notes. However, militaristic circles in the United States and its NATO allies have not been listening to the voice of reason. They have started to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries. This creates a real threat to European and universal security.

The Mongolian people value highly and fully support the statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November of this year. This document is viewed by the Mongolian community as an important, timely statement aimed at defending peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The peoples of the world understand that the Soviet Union is taking reciprocal measures not in order to achieve military superiority, but to preserve the existing military balance and to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies. The newspaper stresses that the balance of forces between the East and the West must not be upset.

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MONGOLIAN STUDIES IN KALMYK ASSR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by D. Vostokov, NOVOSTI press agency correspondent: "Mongolian Studies Specialists in Kalmyk"]

[Text] The Mongolian Studies Department at the Kalmyk Language, Literature, and History Scientific Research Institute was formed in 1977. Petr Bitkeyev, head of the department, described its activities:

Kalmyk scholars are engaged mainly in comparative research on the ancient and modern Mongolian languages. A Russian-Mongolian dictionary was prepared for publication at the institute. There is a great demand for this dictionary because the traditional friendly ties between the Kalmyk people, our republic, and fraternal Mongolia are expanding every year. We are also finishing up a written phonology of the Oyrat language, the language of western Mongols and an ancestor of the Kalmyk language. This work examines the changes in the phonetic system of speech over the centuries.

We are doing a great deal of work with early literary texts. Kalmyk scholars have translated and prepared for publication the two-volume treatise "Acupuncture and Cauterization", an example of folk medicine used by the Oyrats, which in the opinion of experts is of special interest even today. We are now working on a translation of and commentary on a long literary work called "Uliberun Dalay" [A Sea of Parables], which is also written in the Oyrat language.

Our department studies the folklore of the Mongolian peoples. We have collected a large number of materials and manuscripts written in Oyrat, Mongolian, and Tibetan. The institute regularly publishes new, previously unknown Mongolian versions of the Kalmyk national epic "Dzhangar."

Close working ties have been established between associates of the Kalmyk institute and our Mongolian colleagues. We tell each other about research being done and we study a number of joint topics. Among these is the work being done on the historical literary texts on the founder of the Oyrat written language, Zaya-Pandid. Next year we plan to publish a joint monograph on these materials. And of course we carry out a number of research projects with our colleagues on the modern Mongolian language as well.

Kalmyk scholars took part in the last International Congress of Mongolian Specialists that was held in Ulaanbaatar. We presented two papers: Kim Katushov, director of the institute, reported on work being done in the general area of Mongolian studies; and I reported on the phonetics of modern Mongolian languages. We can note with satisfaction that the meeting in Ulaanbaatar was an important landmark in the development of Mongolian studies.

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REPORT ON CHINESE MINISTER'S TRIP TO JAPAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The newspaper AKAHATA, organ of the Japan Communist Party, described as "unprincipled" the position taken by the Chinese delegation led by Hu Yaobang during the course of its negotiations with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and other members of the Japanese government. An article devoted to the results of Hu Yaobang's recent visit to Japan points out that the Chinese leader ignored the dangerous course of Nakasone's government, which is aimed at strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance and turning Japan into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

At the end of the official visit, the Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN wrote that the members of the Chinese delegation did not dare criticize the arms race being carried out by Japan or its militaristic policies. The newspaper noted that while speaking before the Japanese parliament, Hu Yaobang did not say one word about the feverish military preparations being made by American imperialists and their allies. At the same time, NYAN ZAN emphasized that the Chinese leaders joined Japan's militaristic circles in making slanderous statements about the Soviet Union, accusing it of creating a threat to peace and security in Asia and Europe.

Naturally, the evaluations of Hu Yaobang's visit found in these Japanese and Vietnamese newspapers do not coincide with what is now being written about Chinese-Japanese relations in the Chinese press or in the bourgeois Japanese press. The official propaganda in Peking and Tokyo is trying to paint a picture of the success of the Chinese party leader's mission, saying that it was "historic," "served the cause of peace," and so forth. The reports from the newspapers described above, however, actually reflect the true essence of the Japanese-Chinese negotiations held in Tokyo.

Hu Yaobang's first visit to a capitalist country did not help to relax tensions in the world or in Asia in particular. On the contrary, it only served to reinforce suspicions in Asian countries regarding the direction in which Chinese-Japanese relations are developing.

The discussions and meetings that Hu Yaobang and officials accompanying him held with Japanese leaders confirmed that the positions of Tokyo and Peking are quite close on a number of important international issues. This similarity, however, has nothing to do with genuine concern for peace on our planet. One

should not be led astray by the fact that during the course of Hu Yaobang's visit, he and Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, criticized the United States quite sharply for its position on the Taiwan question. On crucial issues of our time, such as the nuclear arms race and dangerous conflict situations in Asia, at the negotiations in Tokyo the Chinese representatives once again demonstrated their solidarity with the forces of imperialism. This concerns, for example, the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe and the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

While in Japan, Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, issued a statement which can be welcomed only by revanchist circles in that country who have long dreamed of revising the results of the second world war. He openly supported the demands of Japanese ruling circles regarding the four islands in the South Kuril chain which belong to the Soviet Union. To the pleasure of Tokyo and Washington, the members of the Chinese delegation forcefully exaggerated the thesis about the so-called "Soviet missile threat" in the Far East, but completely ignored the fact that the United States and its allies and partners are carrying out an unprecedented buildup of its military forces, including nuclear forces, in Asia and the Pacific basin. There were also some anti-Mongolian insinuations. Members of the Chinese delegation once again raised the question of the presence of Soviet military units in the MPR, describing their presence as "a threat to China." This approach to the issue has nothing in common with reality, since it is well known why the Soviet troops are in Mongolia. At the same time, the very fact that the Chinese representatives were discussing this subject indicates that Peking is not abandoning its efforts to interfere in matters that fall under the authority of other states.

It should be stressed that neither Tokyo or Peking, while expressing concern for the aggravation of tensions in Asia, has demonstrated even the least degree of willingness to discuss the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union and the MPR which are aimed at improving the situation on the continent.

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE SCHOOL SYSTEM DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 12 Dec 83 1447 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Strengthening the material base of schools was one of the main goals of the "Year of the Schoolchild," which was declared in the MPR in 1983. This year many new schools are being built and a great deal of work is being done to expand and rebuild existing schools. All this is playing a decisive role in meeting an important goal in the educational system--total elimination of the practice of holding classes during a "third shift," which is the result of a shortage of school facilities.

During this relatively short period of time, there has also been a significant expansion of the schools' subsidiary farms and the overwhelming majority of boarding schools in rural areas have been improved. With the direct help and support of enterprises and institutions, that have expanded and diversified their sponsorship roles, special school classrooms and laboratories have been renovated and provided with new equipment. Their resources have also been used to build standard athletic fields at over 290 schools, that is, at about half of all the schools in the country.

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MONGOLIAN HISTORY TEXT TRANSLATED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] A Russian translation of the book "Mongolia in the 13th and 14th Centuries," written by the Mongolian scholar C. Dalay, has been published. It is of great interest primarily because until recently little research had been done on the history of Mongolia during the period of the reign of the Mongolian Yuan dynasty in China (1260-1368). Mongolian and Chinese historical events were often mixed in together in Mongolian studies, and if Mongolia was being discussed, primary attention was focused on the life and activities of the khans, the noyons (princes), and their conquests, while the life of the people and the working masses was ignored.

Using Mongolian and Chinese sources and literature in Russian, English, and Japanese, the author reconstructs the general political situation of the time, as well as a picture of life in the Mongolian feudal society in the ancient land of the Mongols in all its diversity--its economic, political, social, legal, and cultural aspects.

The great value of this study lies in the fact that it provides a sound rebuff to the absurd concepts of several present-day Chinese historians who are misinterpreting the history of the Mongolian people.

C. Dalay is the author of many fundamental historical studies on Mongolia and China during the Middle Ages and has written a number of monographs and articles on vital issues in Mongolian-Chinese relations.

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CSO: 1819/27

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] A Mongolian-Soviet historical and cultural expedition has spent its tenth season working in the MPR. It has made dozens of unique discoveries relating to various eras in the development of human society, such as the stone drawings of wild animals found in caves in the Tsenher River in Hobd aymag. Scientists believe that the drawings of a lion, elephant, a giant lizard, and a number of hoofed animals are from the Stone Age and are the oldest petroglyphs found on the Asian continent.

Just as unusual are the remains of a man dressed in the clothing of a shaman, which were found in the excavation of an ancient burial site near the city of Choybalsan (the center of Dornod aymag). Experts believe that this shaman priest lived at the end of the Stone Age. A careful study of the clothing revealed that the shaman's headwear was decorated with the fang of a wild boar, and a stone dagger hung from the belt of the robe.

A number of archaeological finds tell of the life of nomadic tribes in ancient Mongolia, their activities, customs, and habits. For example, a grave of a medieval warrior at the base of Chandman-ul Mountain in Oborhangay aymag (in western Mongolia) contained a large number of ornaments made of ivory and precious metals and decorated with carvings. The objects that have been found offer evidence that the art of carving among western Mongols has been highly developed since ancient times. The similarity among some of these objects and artifacts found on the shore of the Black Sea, in the Altay Mountains, and in Tuva tell of the extensive ties among the peoples who settled this region.

During the course of its work in the MPR, the Mongolian-Soviet expedition has answered many questions concerning the history and ancient civilization of the peoples of Asia. Members of the expedition include experienced specialists not only in archaeology, but in ethnography, anthropology, and linguistics. Every year they come to Mongolia from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Vladivostok, and Irkutsk to continue their interesting and necessary journey into the past.

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ROLE OF MONGOLIAN-SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by J. Bud, deputy department chief at the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metallurgy] Association; and D. Dariyma, scientific associate of the Philosophy, Sociology, and Law Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "In the Interests of Our Peoples"]

[Text] At the 18th MPRP Congress it was noted that thanks to the technical re-tooling of existing enterprises and putting new production capacities into operation, the volume of industrial production has increased by a factor of 1.5 in 5 years and fixed production capital has increased by a factor of 2.2. The mining industry has been developing at a very rapid rate; in 1980 the volume of production in the mining industry represented a 6-fold increase over the 1975 level. The joint "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metallurgy] Association made a corresponding contribution to these achievements of the Mongolian people.

The "Basic Principles of the International Socialist Division of Labor," which were worked out at the 15th meeting of CEMA and approved at the July (1962) conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties, call for maximum utilization of the advantages of the socialist social order and the world socialist system. In order to bring about a rapid rise in the national economy, the basic principles call for transmission of the latest scientific and technical achievements, assistance in planning technically advanced enterprises, carrying out geological prospecting, training skilled personnel, supplying industrial equipment, and so on.

The Comprehensive Program for Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA member countries, which was adopted by the 25th CEMA Session, points out the need to intensify geological prospecting work in the MPR and other promising regions in CEMA member countries; the need to carry out specialized geological research and conferences on specific problems in geology; and the need for an economic evaluation of the territories and the individual deposits of mineral raw materials. The Comprehensive Program states that during the course of the program's implementation, it may be expedient for state agencies or economic organizations in the countries involved to form joint enterprises. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation has its own long-standing traditions that are rooted in decades of joint work.

The "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Association was formed 10 years ago and is doing an honorable job of continuing the traditions of fraternal cooperation between the two peoples; as a foundation for its activities it uses the normative CEMA documents which the MPR and USSR governments reflected in writing up the constituent documents for the formation of this association. Combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism; carrying out industrial production on an advanced scientific and technical base; utilizing technology for conserving power, material, and manpower resources; automation and mechanization based on the latest scientific and technical achievements; conservation of power, raw materials, and other supplies; in addition to other complex technical, industrial, and economic issues are facing the joint enterprises and associations that have been formed on an international basis. During its 10 years of operation in Mongolia, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Association has demonstrated its effectiveness as well as its usefulness to both the Mongolian and Soviet peoples; and it has cemented even further the friendship between the two peoples that is based on fraternal cooperation.

The basic directions for developing the national economy of the MPR between 1981 and 1985 call for an increase in the production output of the mining industry by a factor of 2.1-2.3; a significant rise in the extraction of fluorspar ore; starting construction on the primary projects of a fluorspar mining and concentrating combine in the Boro ondor region; a 25-30 percent increase in the volume of geological prospecting work in the areas of existing mining enterprises; and introduction of advanced production processes.

The USSR has set the goal in the 11th Five-Year Plan of stepping up technical re-tooling of production, pursuing a course for rapid creation and over-all introduction of fundamentally new technology and materials, and large-scale application of highly productive technology to conserve energy and materials.

The 18th MPRP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress set specific goals, the fulfillment of which will lead to further improvements in the standard of living of peoples in both countries based on steady and constant growth in the national economy, accelerated scientific and technical progress, shifting the national economy to an intensive path of development, making more rational use of the production potential of their countries, maximum conservation of all types of resources, and improving the quality of work.

By introducing the latest Soviet technology, in 1982 the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Association managed to increase labor productivity by 170.1 percent compared to 1975; and there was a 3-fold increase in the volume of ore exported, in excavation operations, and in the extraction of ore.

During the years of its operation, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Association regularly has been fulfilling and exceeding state plans and its socialist obligations. For example, in 1976, 1977, and 1978 the association won the national socialist competition. The association was awarded permanent possession of the Red Banner of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee.

The bare figures and facts hide the immense labor of the association's entire collective and each of its associates and workers.

High production results have been achieved at the Haju-Ulaan mine, thanks to the introduction of the latest methods and technology. For example, the E-10011 excavator with a 1-cubic meter capacity bucket was replaced by the modern EKG-4.6 excavator; and in place of the self-propelled CBMK-5 boring rig, the SBSH-250 rotary cutting tool is now used for boring. In 1982 the extraction of ore increased by a factor of 8 over the 1975 level; the output of commodity production rose by a factor of more than 5; profits from production increased by a factor of 3; and gross production output increased by a factor of 6.8.

The production indicators presented here offer clear evidence of the advantages involved in the formation and operation of joint enterprises and associations in Mongolia; they make a definite contribution to meeting the goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan--ensuring progressive development of national production, improving its effectiveness by increasing labor productivity, introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, efficient utilization of production capacities, and achieving on this basis a steady rise in the people's standard of living.

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TRADE UNION MEETING HELD

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The 6th Plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions was held in Ulaanbaatar. The topic discussed at the meeting was "Fulfilling the directives outlined by the MPRP Central Committee in its greeting to the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions and in its goals for increasing the effectiveness of and improving the methods used by primary trade union organizations."

B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, gave a report at the Plenum. He stressed that all the members of Mongolian trade unions enthusiastically received the decisions of the recent MPRP Central Committee Plenum and the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the tasks outlined by comrade Y. Tsedenbal in his speech at the Plenum; he also emphasized that the trade union members are firmly resolved to mobilize all their efforts to put these decisions into practice.

Primary trade union organizations are playing a huge role in carrying out the tasks that are facing the Mongolian trade unions. Today there are about 3000 trade union committees and councils operating in the country, 70 percent of which are in the physical production sphere.

The report also stressed that this year's motto is improvement of the work being done by primary trade union organizations and that quite a bit has already been accomplished in this regard. The Plenum asserted that the activities of the primary trade union organizations do not always correspond to the demands of the day.

At the plenum special attention was devoted to issues involving increasing the effectiveness of the cultural and educational work done by the primary trade union organizations. This work should be aimed at increasing the political and labor activity of industrial, office, and professional workers; strengthening labor discipline; and spreading the tutoring movement.

Participants in the plenum condemned the militaristic policies of the United States and NATO and expressed enthusiastic support for the recent statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, calling it a document of great importance in strengthening universal peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

AUTOMATION IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The Soviet Union is providing invaluable assistance in the mechanization and automation of production processes in the MPR woodworking industry.

Several years ago one could have seen the following scene at the Dulaanhaan Timber Industry Enterprise (in Selenge aymag): workers loading timber onto railroad flatcars using a method that requires a great deal of physical effort and many working hands--rolling logs along planking. Soviet specialists helped solve this problem. The USSR supplied an LO-15 semi-automatic line for loading timber, which is used at similar enterprises in the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists supervised the installation of the semi-automatic line. The result was a significant rise in labor productivity in loading timber and a substantial reduction in the nonproductive railcar layover time. Introduction of the line has also had a positive effect on stepping up the delivery of timber to customers.

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STATEMENT ISSUED BY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ARCHITECTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The leaders of Unions of Architects from 11 socialist countries held a conference recently in Ulaanbaatar at which they issued a statement calling on all people of good will to defend universal peace:

We, the participants in the conference of leaders of architects' unions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR, have gathered in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, to outline paths for future development of our joint creative work, which serves to increase the moral and esthetic values of human society and to create a new, harmonious world.

We are greatly alarmed by the development of events in the international arena. Today, as never before, the implementation of our creative plans for our society's social and economic development depends on preserving peace on our planet.

Human genius has created great architectural works that have not faded over the centuries. Thermonuclear weapons, however, threaten to destroy everything that man has created over the millenia.

Architects of the world, representatives of a creative profession, protest against the nuclear arms race being carried out by imperialism and they are spreading the movement for peace. A group of architects from northern countries--Norway, Finland, and Sweden--adopted an anti-war declaration and called on architects in all countries to join the "Architects for Peace" movement. This appeal received the support of the Council of the International Union of Architects and was adopted unanimously at the World Biennial of Architecture in June 1983.

The U.S. administration, however, supported by the militaristic circles in NATO and by other reactionary forces, has embarked on a course aimed at aggravating the international situation, starting a new round in the arms race, and pushing mankind toward thermonuclear disaster.

Expressing the will of our architects, we join all peaceful forces on the planet in speaking out firmly in favor of ensuring the sacred right of all

peoples--the right to peace and life. Peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tensions are the only alternatives.

We wholly support the firm and consistent position taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with regard to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles that has begun in several Western European countries. We value and understand the tireless efforts being made by the Country of Soviets to preserve peace and prosperity for the peoples of the world.

We believe in the triumph of human reason and common sense. The planet earth belongs to mankind. Mankind must not permit his own self-destruction.

We call on all people of good will to defend peace on earth.

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COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN TRAINING PERSONNEL DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The diverse ties between the USSR and Mongolia encompass practically every sector of the national economy, including training the national labor force. One of the basic directions of cooperation in training personnel is instruction provided during the course of building and operating projects with the help of Soviet specialists, methodologists, and experts in on-the-job training who are located in the MPR. About 117,000 Mongolian citizens received training or improved their skills through this form of instruction.

Special attention was given to training personnel for the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, one of the largest enterprises of its kind on the Asian continent. The training was done at an instructional center created at the combine, at educational institutions in the USSR and the MPR, at enterprises and organizations in the USSR, and right during the construction and operation of the projects. At the combine's instructional center alone about 1300 skilled workers were trained.

Every year there is an increase in the number of Mongolian citizens who go to the USSR for on-the-job technical training. About 25,000 of our young men and women have received training or improved their skills at industrial enterprises, institutions, and construction sites in the USSR. And more and more experienced specialists with a fairly high level of theoretical training are coming from the MPR. Their training resembles a consultation on contemporary scientific and technical problems, and familiarization with advanced Soviet technology. This is evidence that traditional forms of instruction are being replaced by other forms of transmitting knowledge, such as improving skills and consultations.

With the help of the USSR, 21 vocational-technical schools have been created in the MPR, with a total of 12,500 students. These schools train skilled workers for practically every area of specialization needed in Mongolia's national economy. Approximately 60,000 Mongolian young people have graduated from vocational-technical schools built with the help of the USSR.

Another form of cooperation--training skilled workers in Soviet vocational-technical schools--has undergone extensive development as well. Since 1962 about 17,000 Mongolian citizens have been trained in vocational-technical schools in the USSR to work in leading sectors of the MPR's national

economy. One of the most important aspects of the international fraternal assistance in training the national labor force is educating Mongolian young people in institutions of higher and secondary specialized education in the USSR.

Today there are about 7000 Mongolian young men and women studying in over 250 higher education institutions and technical schools in 58 cities in the USSR. Every year more than 1500 Mongolian citizens are accepted for enrollment in Soviet institutions of higher and secondary specialized education. A total of 12,000 Mongolian citizens have been trained in higher education institutions and technical schools in the USSR. Many graduates of Soviet educational institutions have become leading figures in the MPRP and in the state, they have become scientists, cultural figures, and leaders in production.

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MATERIALS ON 7th PLENUM OF MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Report on Proceedings

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The regular 7th Plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee was held on 6 December 1983.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, gave a speech at the opening of the Plenum.

Those attending the Plenum heard and discussed a report given by comrade D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, "On the Draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR"; in addition to a report from comrade E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance, "On the Draft of the 1984 MPR State Budget and the Fulfillment of the 1982 State Budget."

Participating in the debates over the reports given at the Plenum were J. Bandzragch, first secretary of the Erdenet city party committee; B. Hurmetbek, first secretary of the Bayan-Olgii aymag party committee; G. Bidziyaa, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Gungadorj, first secretary of the Selenge aymag party committee; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; D. Chimeddagba, first secretary of the Suhbaatar aymag party committee; L. Tserendondog, MPR minister of construction and construction materials; T. Naranhu, chairman of the executive committee of the Omnogobi Aymag Assembly of People's Deputies; T. Sodnomjamts, first secretary of the Bulgan aymag party committee; and D. Dabatseren, first secretary of the Gobi-Altay aymag party committee.

The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee discussed organizational issues.

The Plenum elevated comrade Bugyn Dejid from a candidate member to a full member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee.

The Plenum elected comrade Tserendashiyn Namsray to the position of secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The Plenum removed comrade Sampilyn Jalan-aajab from the MPRP Central Committee.

This marked the end of the work conducted at the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

Plenum Issues Decree

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Decree of 7th Plenum of MPRP Central Committee Adopted Unanimously on 6 December 1983--On the Drafts of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the 1984 MPR State Budget"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by comrade D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Committee, "On the Draft of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR"; and the report by comrade E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance, "On the Fulfillment of the 1982 State Budget and the Draft of the 1984 MPR State Budget," the Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee hereby decrees:

1. To approve on the whole the drafts of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the 1984 MPR State Budget, and to recommend that the MPR Council of Ministers present these drafts for consideration to the next session of the MPR People's Great Hural.
2. To approve fully the fundamental conclusions and specific goals contained in the speech given by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, at this Plenum; and to require party, state, and social organizations at all levels to be guided strictly by these conclusions and goals in their daily activities, and to take effective measures to put them into practice.

The Plenum also resolved to use every means available to propagandize even more broadly the consistently peaceful policies of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as their constructive proposals and initiatives that are aimed at strengthening peace and security of peoples, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and revealing in detail the essence of the aggressive policies being pursued by forces of imperialism and reaction, and their fatal consequences for all of mankind.

The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee expressed absolute confidence that our country's communists and workers, in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of the defeat of the Japanese militarists at the Halhin River, will spread national socialist competition on a broad scale to fulfill and exceed the 1984 plan quotas, to increase production efficiency and raise the quality of all work; and that they will mobilize available resources and achieve new successes in fulfilling the social and economic goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress.

Y. Tsedenbal Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 pp 1 and 2

[Speech given by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, at 7th Plenum of MPRP Central Committee]

[Text] Comrades!

The current Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee will discuss the drafts of the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the 1984 MPR State Budget. Comrade D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and comrade E. Byambajab, minister of finance, will present reports on these questions.

As a result of the inspired labor of our communists and workers, and thanks to the internationalist assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, on the whole the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress are being put into practice successfully.

According to preliminary data for the first 3 years of the current five-year plan, the national income has risen by 24 percent, with an average annual increase of 7.5 percent. Capital investments in economic and cultural construction for the first 3 years totalled 12.6 billion tugriks. Thanks to these investments, there has been a significant increase in fixed production capital in the national economy. This year more than 20 percent of the fixed capital in industry will be replaced.

Since the beginning of the five-year plan 70 major production and cultural and personal services projects have been completed and put into operation. The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine occupies a special position among these projects. The overall completion of construction on this project was an event of immense political and economic importance in the life of our country. Recently a large house-building combine, built by the Soviet Union as a gift to the Mongolian people, was put into operation. All this provides strong new evidence that the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the diverse cooperation between our countries play a decisive role in Mongolia's social and economic development.

The goals set by the MPRP Congress in developing culture, education, and health care are also being met successfully. It should be stressed that the work done within the framework of the Year of the Schoolchild has helped considerably in strengthening the material base of educational activities and in increasing the role of labor collectives, educational institutions, and parents in educating the younger generation. The MPRP Central Committee is calling on our party, state, social, economic, cultural, and educational organizations, and parents, to intensify their work in this direction even more.

Measures to improve the people's standard of living are being carried out consistently here. Real income per capita rose by 8.7 percent during the first 3 years of the current five-year plan, and the national consumption fund

increased by 16 percent. During this period more than 12,000 families received new, well-designed apartments.

These are the successes with which our country's workers are completing 1983, the third year of the 7th Five-Year Plan. The plans outlined for 1984 are stepped up and their fulfillment will require creative initiative and a maximum effort on the part of all our organizations, every labor collective, and each worker. We must mobilize all our efforts to overcome the shortfalls in plan fulfillment from the past three years and to see that the five-year plan as a whole is completed successfully.

In order to achieve this goal, party organizations at all levels must immediately outline and implement effective measures to make fundamental improvements in organizing the monitoring and verification of fulfillment of state plans, party and government directives, and of organizations' own decisions.

The MPRP Central Committee requires that the administrators of aymag and city party and state organizations, ministries, and departments, use a thorough analysis of the results of work that has already been done to develop effective measures to ensure fulfillment of the 1984 plan quotas and to eliminate existing shortcomings. We happen to have quite a few shortcomings and cases of negligence.

Unfortunately, plan quotas in the area of animal husbandry have gone unfulfilled. This year 8 million head of young animals are being raised, which is 15 percent fewer than last year. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the loss of adult livestock and young animals rose in all aymags except Selenge aymag. The greatest losses occurred in Oborhangay aymag (comrade J. Uhna, first secretary of the aymag party committee; and comrade U. Dzayaat, chairman of the aymag executive committee); in Hobd aymag (comrade J. Tumenjargal, first secretary of the aymag party committee; and comrade B. Nasanjargal, chairman of the aymag executive committee); and in Arhangay aymag (comrade G. Darambadzar, first secretary of the aymag party committee; and comrade B. Raany, chairman of the aymag executive committee).

It is well known that the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee made an in-depth analysis of the current state of animal husbandry in the country and outlined specific ways to mobilize reserves for increasing the livestock population. A great deal of work has been done in accordance with the decisions made by that Plenum. However, one can now see a trend developing in which the initial pace is dropping off. In order to eliminate the serious shortcomings that exist in the development of animal husbandry, and to provide steady growth in the livestock population, rigorous efforts must be made in every farm, somon, and aymag, and the country as a whole, to put into practice the ideas and decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

This year the country brought in a rich harvest of grain, potatoes, and vegetables. Now the primary task is to organize storage of the harvest in the best way possible and to deliver the produce to the consumers with no losses. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to increase the personal

responsibility of all those who are directly involved in the storage, transport, and processing of agricultural produce.

The MPRP Central Committee is requiring aymag and somon party, state, social, and economic organizations to take immediate appropriate measures to ensure successful wintering of livestock and to make all the necessary preparations for delivering offspring and for the spring field work.

It is well known that an important condition for increasing national production is a continuous rise in labor productivity. However, plan quotas for increasing labor productivity were not met in industry and motor transport. This makes it difficult to reach the level of labor productivity called for in the five-year plan.

Labor productivity is determined not only by the quantity and quality of living labor, but also by how past labor, embodied in means of production, is used. The need to make constant improvements in the utilization of fixed production capital stems from this condition. We must remember that an increase in the country's capital-output ratio of just one percent today represents an increase of 67 million tugriks in the national income. This is enough to build comfortable apartments for 540 families. The most important task of ministries and departments is to ensure fulfillment of the five-year quota for increasing labor productivity by fully utilizing all reserves and possibilities.

In order to achieve steady growth in the efficiency of national production and to provide a proper combination of personal and social interests, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the principle of increasing labor productivity at a faster rate than the average wage increase. The facts show that a rational correlation between these two indicators is not always being reached everywhere. For example, in 1982 this correlation was violated at 68 and 37 percent of the enterprises and organizations under the Ministry of Water Management (comrade B. Bars, minister) and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry (comrade G. Naydan, minister), respectively. This serious deficiency has been observed in the systems of other ministries and departments as well. The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee demands that the directors of our ministries and departments take immediate steps to put a decisive end to this negative phenomenon and to report their results to the MPRP Central Committee.

Nothing can justify the one-sided approach being taken by directors of various economic organizations who are striving to increase production output to the detriment of product quality. The corresponding ministries should draw serious conclusions from the fact that a significant proportion of articles produced by domestic enterprises do not meet the demands of the domestic and foreign markets. The MPRP Central Committee requires that ministries and departments implement comprehensive measures within the planning system to improve product quality and intensify product quality control, and to strengthen manufacturing discipline in every way possible.

The time has come to take a serious and business-like approach to improving the quality of the technical, industrial, and financial plans for industrial and other economic organizations. These plans should contain a detailed outline of all the technical and organizational measures being taken to fulfill state plan

quotas for all indicators. Of paramount importance are questions of increasing production efficiency, improving product quality, making rational use of raw materials and other supplies, and reinforcing the policy of economy. The MPRP Central Committee is demanding that the MPR State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and other central economic organs intensify their control over the fulfillment of technical, industrial, and financial plans at economic organizations.

Central and local party, state, and social organizations should focus attention on questions involving fundamental improvements in the work of construction organizations and increasing the effectiveness of capital investments. Between 1984 and 1985 capital investments in the national economy will total almost 9 billion tugriks. Capital investments have never been made on such a scale for a two-year period before. Under these conditions the campaign to improve the state of affairs in capital construction takes on exceptional importance. Every year some intolerable shortcomings are repeated in this sector, such as long delays in construction and violations of deadlines for putting projects into operation. This leads not only to a rise in uncompleted construction, but also to a freeze on significant financial resources, equipment, and machinery, and to a decline in the effectiveness of capital investments.

The primary obligation of party, state, and economic organizations is to create the practical conditions that will ensure prompt completion of construction projects.

Capital investments and material resources should be allocated primarily for priority projects, and the amount of capital construction should be coordinated closely with the delivery of construction materials and equipment. In accordance with this, it is necessary to make appropriate changes in the system of planning and financing capital investments.

Data show that over the last three years almost one-half of all the plan violations at priority construction projects occurred as a result of unsatisfactory work on the part of client ministries and departments. The Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, which as our primary contractor is well aware of the customers' obligations, should provide an example to others when it acts as a customer. In practice, unfortunately, the actual state of affairs is quite different. Inordinate delays in putting into operation several production bases for construction and installation organizations are evidence of the fact that the ministry is doing an unsatisfactory job of fulfilling its obligations both as a contractor and a customer. The MPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers believe that in the future equal demands should be placed on the customers and the contractors for prompt completion of planned projects.

Under contemporary conditions when it is necessary to resolve simultaneously a whole series of important, crucial problems in economic and cultural construction, there is an even more urgent need for timely concentration of forces and means at key sections and for proper determination of the priority of various problems according to their national economic significance. An ability to identify the main links in a chain of problems, which can be used to obtain a maximum, rapid effect with the least expense, and the ability to

approach the resolution of any problem from the standpoint of strong final results are primary requirements for planning and economic management. The State Planning Commission should put a decisive end to all manifestations of regionalism and a narrow-minded bureaucratic approach.

Labor collectives, as the primary cells in our society, are called on to play a decisive role in fulfilling state plans. This requires a sharp increase in the fighting efficiency of primary party organizations that operate in the midst of the masses and are the political nucleus of labor collectives; the ideological, educational, political, and organizational work carried out among the workers by these organizations must be raised to a new level. All the work done by every party organization should be creative and highly effective; there is no room there for passivity, formalism, or triteness.

Aymag, city, and rayon party committees must make an in-depth and critical analysis of the practical management activities being carried out by primary party organizations, and on the basis of this analysis take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings that exist in the work of local party units, as well as in the management of their activities. In connection with this, the MPRP Central Committee believes that it is wise from time to time to review the fighting efficiency of primary party organizations. The primary aim of this kind of review is to have aymag, city, and rayon party committees provide a fundamental evaluation of all aspects of the work being done by each primary party organization and to activate the ideological, educational, political, and organizational work being performed by local party links to help realize social and economic goals.

In accordance with the specific directives issued by the 18th MPRP Congress, the MPRP Central Committee demands that aymag, city, and rayon party committees and primary party organizations make fundamental improvements in the quality and effectiveness of the entire ideological and educational process, first and foremost in their propaganda and mass agitation activities. Here it is necessary to put special emphasis on making over-all improvements in individual work with people and on effective utilization of the differentiated approach method for various segments of the population. There is a need to establish the rule that members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee and members of aymag, city, and rayon party committees participate actively in ideological, educational, and organizational work among workers; and that they report on this work to the appropriate party organs. The supervisory party organs should take effective measures to steadily increase the motivating role of the mass media, especially the local press.

The main force of educational and organizational work being done by party organizations should be directed at maximum strengthening of party, state, and labor discipline and reinforcing the personal responsibility of workers in party, state, and social organizations at all levels for their assigned area of work. The aim is to coordinate effectively the efforts of all party, state, social, economic, and cultural organizations, to direct them toward the issue at hand, and to intensify all aspects of demands on those who violate discipline.

When strengthening discipline and order, one cannot rely simply on the force of decrees, orders, and directives from above; one must be supported by the immense educational force of labor collectives, and increase substantially the responsibility carried by heads of party, state, and social organizations and production managers, first and foremost heads of production sections, shops, brigades, and farms, as well as foremen. They must play a decisive role in creating within a collective an atmosphere in which violations of discipline are not tolerated; they must act as if, figuratively speaking, the ground is burning under loafers, absentees, lazy workers, and drunkards--everyone who wants to snatch more away from society than they give themselves.

In his telegram to comrade P. F. Vinogradov, then deputy chairman of the Arkhangel Province Executive Committee, V. I. Lenin wrote in 1918 that "...if we are to teach discipline conscientiously to the workers and peasants, we must begin first with ourselves" (V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 50, p 63). Guided by these words of Lenin's, we must make equally high demands on all our workers at all levels. If a management worker underestimates the importance of conscientious discipline or does not take effective measures to strengthen discipline, one should question the fitness of the given worker for the job he holds.

The MPRP Central Committee demands that workers in party, state, and social organizations at all levels, communists, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members, and workers in every sector of the economy and culture, constantly demonstrate unity between word and deed, and between decisions and performance.

Comrades!

The right to peace and the right to life are the most valuable things for all peoples and for every person. By infringing on this sacred right of the peoples of our planet, the reactionary forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, are aggravating the international situation to the extreme; they are continuing the arms race by adding more and more refined means of mass destruction and they are pushing humanity to the brink of a nuclear disaster.

Today U.S. imperialism stands before mankind as a reactionary, aggressive force. It has set for itself the unattainable, but extremely adventurous goal of destroying socialism as a social system, suppressing the peoples' national liberation movement, and achieving supremacy over the world. In order to realize this global plan, the Reagan administration in the United States is trying to shift the world alignment of forces in its favor, to disturb the military and strategic balance, and to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism.

The United States is building up its military presence and stepping up its military preparations in various parts of the world and it is unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of other states, even going so far as to make armed invasions of their territory; they are resorting more and more frequently to brute force, blackmail, and pressure in relations with sovereign, independent states.

The United States' armed intervention against the small peaceful state of Grenada, its unending encroachments on the sovereignty and revolutionary gains of the Republic of Nicaragua, and the hostile slander and pressure directed against socialist Cuba offer graphic evidence of the true goals being pursued by the American administration in Central America and the Caribbean basin. The United States would like to see this region as its rightful, inherited territory and by using force it is striving to bring social progress in the Western Hemisphere to a standstill.

Today the European continent is going through the most crucial period of its entire history. The ruling circles in the United States and the NATO military clique are taking reckless steps to intensify their confrontational campaign against real socialism, primarily against the Soviet Union.

The negotiations in Geneva which lasted two years demonstrated that the United States does not want any agreements on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. On the contrary, the United States is interested only in one thing--deploying there at any cost its first-strike nuclear missiles. The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe goes against the clearly expressed will and demands of the peoples on that continent, it increases the danger of nuclear war, and it threatens European and universal peace.

In this connection we wish to stress once again the principled nature and immense importance of the statement issued by comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November of this year. This statement is filled with profound concern for mankind's peaceful future and it is being met with complete understanding and approval by the peaceful states and peoples of the world. This statement offers evidence of the Soviet Union's firm resolve to uphold peace on earth and to defend the security of the peoples in socialist countries from encroachments by imperialist forces who are counting on an illusory victory in a large-scale nuclear conflict.

A nuclear war, no matter what kind of variations are described in NATO's plans, must be harshly condemned once and for all as the most serious crime against humanity, and as a monstrous contradiction of nature and human reason.

The Mongolian People's Republic wholly supports the unified position of fraternal socialist countries that are speaking out in favor of preventing the NATO block from gaining military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries, no matter what the circumstances.

We are firmly convinced that imperialists will never succeed in halting the march of socialism. We are absolutely sure that the measures being taken by the Soviet Union and its allies, and their powerful economic and defensive potential will serve as a reliable barrier against warmongers who are trying to throw humanity into the abyss of a thermonuclear disaster.

Comrades!

The policies and actions of imperialist reaction also have negative effects on the state of affairs in Asia.

The crisis in the Middle East is becoming more and more aggravated as a result of the aggressive schemes of the United States and the Israeli military clique; having occupied a section of Lebanese territory using armed force, they are now preparing for armed aggression against another sovereign state--Syria.

The growing tension in the Far East is a cause of serious concern among the peoples of Asia. An aggressive military and political alliance is being thrown together by Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. The recent trip made by the chief of the American administration to Japan and South Korea offers clear evidence of the United States' persistent efforts to turn this part of the Asian continent into a base for its nuclear missiles.

Similar sinister actions are being taken in the Indian Ocean region. Were it not for the peaceful policies of the largest state in Asia--the Republic of India--the situation in the southern part of the Asian continent would be even more complex.

Under the current conditions of the complicated Asian situation, one can see with special clarity the importance of negotiations, conferences, and dialogues that are aimed at peacefully resolving controversial issues and achieving mutual understanding and trust among the states involved. The bilateral conferences between the Soviet Union and China on questions of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations are of particular importance. A positive outcome from these conferences would serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, as well as the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The campaign against further expansion of the arms race into the Asian continent, especially the nuclear arms race, and against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles should become an integral part of the struggle to ensure security throughout Asia. Mobilization of the Asian community in defense of peace and the broad spread of the anti-war movement throughout the continent should be matters of special concern to all progressive and peaceful forces in Asia.

Countries of socialism are proceeding from the conviction that the current, extremely dangerous stage in international relations can be overcome. The only reliable way out of the tense situation that has developed in the world and the most radical method for improving the political climate on our planet has been outlined in the proposals and initiatives put forward by socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

In his statement of 24 November of this year, comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that "peace can be strengthened and the security of peoples guaranteed not by building up and inventing more and more new types of weapons, but just the opposite--by reducing existing arms to immeasurably low levels."

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member states have had no shortage of constructive, mutually acceptable proposals and

initiatives in the area of limiting the arms race and averting the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is truly the only state in the world during the entire post-war period that has put forward such a broad range of concrete, realistic proposals and has done so much to curb the arms race, strengthen trust and cooperation among states, and to save mankind from the horrors of war.

The Soviet Union and other countries of socialism are fully resolved to continue, together with all peaceful forces, the campaign to achieve these noble goals and to preserve peace for present and future generations.

The Mongolian People's Republic will be marching alongside fraternal countries in this campaign and it will be pursuing an unchanging course for strengthening peace and security in Asia.

Under the conditions of the serious aggravation of the international situation, there is a dramatic rise in the role of party, state, and social organizations at all levels in increasing the political vigilance of workers and in ensuring that every citizen unflinchingly carries out all of the direct obligations outlined in our constitution.

A high level of political awareness, daily activity, and a unbending discipline should be reliable weapons in the battle against any encroachments on the part of reactionary forces of imperialism and their accomplices.

Comrades!

Soon we will cross the threshold of a new year--1984, the decisive year of the five-year plan. Next year our country's workers will hold festive celebrations to mark important dates in the life of our party and people: the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of the defeat of the Japanese militarists at Halhin River.

The MPRP Central Committee is absolutely confident that party, state, social, economic, and cultural organizations, our communists and all our workers, having spread national socialist competition in honor of these historic events, will achieve great successes in fulfilling and exceeding the plan quotas of the fourth year of the five-year plan.

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CSO: 1819/29

BEIJING'S ROLE IN BURMA CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] In recent days the Burmese press has been writing a great deal about the subversive elements operating within the country. The newspaper CHEYMOUN, for example, emphasizes that "the rebels are the primary obstacle preventing Burma from resolving its problems," and that "they are receiving outside aid and they follow orders from foreigners." Practically all the newspapers indicate that the anti-government activity is hindering peace and progress in Burma. The Burmese mass media spread this kind of campaign practically every year at the end of the rainy season. As a rule, when the dry season begins ill-assorted extremist and separatist groups in the country start their activities.

It must be pointed out that literally since the very first days of its independence, which was proclaimed in 1948, Burma has been denied internal tranquility. The subversive activities of armed groups has not stopped since that time. Their main bases are located in the jungles in the northeastern and eastern parts of the country and in areas bordering on China. The rebels' activities are certainly retarding Burma's social and economic development and as congresses of the ruling party of Burma's socialist program have asserted, liquidation of these groups "is the main goal of the army, peasants, and workers."

The Burmese newspaper BOTATUAN recently wrote that the rebels are terrorizing peasants in the Shan province that borders on China. They steal rice, livestock, and poultry from peasants. They set fire to buildings, destroy monasteries and medical centers, they seize young people and force them to join armed detachments. Government troops are constantly carrying out operations against the rebels and they receive active assistance from peaceful civilian residents. Thanks to the joint efforts of the army and the people, rebel organizations now can carry out subversive activities only in the most remote and inaccessible regions of the country.

The rebels would have had to end their activities a long time ago if they had not been receiving assistance from abroad. As the Burmese newspapers stress, "the rebels are foreign puppets and have no internal base." Most of the assistance they receive comes from neighboring China.

Over the course of many years the rebels have been receiving arms and ammunition from bases in China and specially trained subversive groups are also

sent from there. Chinese commanders are often in charge of the rebels' military operations. There are always Chinese military advisors included in the rebel detachments. The difficulty in fighting detachments like this is that when they retreat they cross into Chinese territory, then they return to Burma to rob, burn, and kill.

Broad circles of the Burmese community harshly condemn the activities of the pro-Peking terrorists. Throughout the entire country, especially in the border regions, thousands of people are holding protest demonstrations at which the subversive activities of the rebels are exposed. The Burmese government has demanded repeatedly that military assistance to the rebels be terminated. This issue is also being raised in the course of meetings between Burmese and Chinese leaders. China invariably assures Burma that Peking is limiting its relations with the rebel elements in Burma to "moral support." Meanwhile, however, as China is making all these assurances, new batches of weapons are being transported from China to Burma by secret channels.

What aims is Peking pursuing as it tramples on the sovereignty of a state with which it maintains, as Peking likes to say, official "friendly relations"? With the help of terrorist raids by its minions, Peking is aggravating the political situation in Burma. The rebels serve as a lever for exerting pressure, by means of which Peking is trying to win various concessions from the Burmese government. Pro-Peking groups in India, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and other Asian countries are being used in a similar way.

Peking's long-range political goals with regard to Burma remain unchanged: Peking wants to Burma to submit to its dictates, and it wants to create in Burma a base for implementing its hegemonistic plans. Peking's course is aggravating what is already a tense situation in Asia.

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CSO: 1819/30

CHINA FAULTED FOR NUCLEAR POLICIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The Chinese leadership has taken an unconstructive, short-sighted position on the most important issue of contemporary life--averting a nuclear disaster. China's recent actions in the international arena and the statements made by Chinese leaders and the mass media offer evidence that Peking is, in essence, playing into the hands of the Reagan administration, which is pushing the world toward war.

Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, accompanied Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, on a trip to Japan; at negotiations with his Japanese colleague Abe, he repeated the well-known Chinese thesis that responsibility for the current international tension lies with both the United States and the USSR. The Chinese minister said that the breakdown in the Soviet-American negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe "has aggravated the situation even further." Wu Xueqian intentionally said nothing about the main reason behind the Soviet Union's decision to terminate the Geneva negotiations--the deployment of American nuclear missiles in several Western European countries. Peking is blatantly ignoring the fact that it is the United States, in its efforts to gain military superiority, and not the Soviet Union, that used these negotiations to cover up its acceleration of the arms race.

Peking has long spoken out in favor of Washington's involvement in Europe. This month Deng Xiaoping, in a meeting with chairman Torn of the European Community Commission, encouraged Western Europeans to "move forward decisively with the Americans and to catch up with the Soviet Union." Thus the Chinese leadership openly supported Washington's course which threatens the cause of peace, even before the United States started deploying its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The statements made by China's minister of foreign affairs at negotiations with the Japanese foreign minister indicated that Peking is not alarmed by the American nuclear weapons already in Asia or by Washington's plans to deploy land-based cruise missiles and Pershing missiles in Japan and South Korea, but as Wu Xueqian said, Peking is alarmed by "Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in the Far East." It apparently has not occurred to the Chinese minister that the nuclear weapons deployed in the Asian part of the USSR serve only to counter the analogous American weapons in this region of the world. The

position that China has taken on this issue is, of course, playing into Washington's hands and is actually pushing Pentagon strategists to build up the nuclear weapons in Asia even further.

China sides with the United States and its NATO allies on nuclear arms issues in the United Nations as well. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the vote held last week in the first committee (on political issues and issues of security) of the UN General Assembly. Together with the United States, Great Britain, and France, China voted against a resolution that was approved by a majority and called for a universal and total nuclear weapons test ban. China abstained during the vote on the draft of a declaration proposed by the Soviet Union on "Condemnation of Nuclear War." The Chinese representative again abstained during a vote on the draft of a resolution also introduced by the Soviet Union "On Freezing Nuclear Arsenals in Quantitative and Qualitative Terms." The United States spoke out against this draft which was approved by a majority of UN member states.

Recently Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau made a short visit to Peking. Foreign correspondents in Peking reported that he familiarized Chinese leaders with his proposals that are aimed at relaxing the current tense world situation and at curbing the arms race, especially that involving nuclear arms. Trudeau has suggested that the five nuclear powers hold a conference on disarmament in the near future and that specific measures be worked out for establishing global limits on the nuclear arsenals of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, France, and China. It was reported that after meeting with Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, Trudeau said that the premier "gave a cool response to this suggestion" to hold a disarmament conference between the five nuclear powers.

China's attitude toward this problem can be fully explained as part of Peking's strategic course in the international arena, the aim of which is to increase the tension in relations between the USSR and the United States and to play on the contradictions between the two social and political systems for its own gain. As in the past, at the heart of this course is the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leadership and its hegemonistic aspirations.

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CSO: 1819/30

CHINA'S POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] In recent weeks it has been obvious that Peking's propaganda machine has been stepping up its activities more and more and has been stirring up heated public reaction to the events in Afghanistan. A day does not pass that Peking does not continue its regular flow of slander and distortions about the people and government of Afghanistan and against the fraternal aid and support being provided by the Soviet Union to the Afghan revolution. Peking does not stop at blatant altering and juggling of facts and outright lies. For example, on 12 December the XINHUA news agency reported that in Afghanistan there is an alleged "reign of terror unleashed by the Russians"; that Soviet troops there "are wiping many towns off the face of the earth" and are carrying out "harsh repression against peaceful civilian residents."

In its attempts to discredit the USSR's policies in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, Peking is also spreading lies that the USSR allegedly represents "a threat to peace and security" in the region, that the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan is creating a "direct threat" to Pakistan and Iran; and that the Soviet Union is supposedly trying to gain access to the Indian Ocean; and so on.

When slander takes on such a massive, provocative scale, it is totally natural to ask the following questions: what aims is Peking pursuing in stirring up heated public reaction to the so-called "Afghan question" and why is this agitation reaching an unprecedented scale at this particular time?

We will begin with the first question. The answer is hidden in the hegemonistic, great-power orientation of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy. The strengthening of the people's power in Afghanistan disrupts the hegemonistic plans of Chinese strategists, which are aimed at subordinating this country to Peking's influence. Historically, Chinese leaders have been interested in Afghanistan for a long time because they assign a great deal of importance to that country's strategic location--since ancient times a route joining Central Asia and the Middle East has passed through Afghan territory. It is interesting that even Kuomintang historians called the entire territory of present-day Afghanistan "middle lands," even though they were supposedly seized from the Chinese empire. In turn, Mao Zedong and his followers long ago officially registered certain regions of Afghanistan as so-called "lost territories." In recent years the Chinese leadership has demonstrated a number

of times that it has not dropped its territorial claims on Afghanistan. In 1980 China's leadership protested against the Afghan-Soviet border agreement. DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] leaders, including Babrak Karmal, pointed out that Peking is counting on making a territorial division in Afghanistan and obtaining the northern regions.

From Peking's point of view, the path toward this goal lies in liquidating the democratic system in Afghanistan and restoring the feudal system. Therefore Peking is providing comprehensive assistance to the Afghan reactionary forces--the former feudal landowners, wealthy merchants, and mercenary officials of the regime that was overthrown by the revolution. It is this riff-raff that has been organized into bands and is terrorizing the country's people that Peking propaganda calls "the heroic Afghan people."

With regard to reasons that would explain why Peking's propaganda campaign in support of the Afghan counter-revolution has reached an unprecedented level at this particular time, we should consider the following three points. The first is that Peking is counting on using this to compensate for the military defeats suffered recently by foreign-supported bands of mercenaries at the hands of Afghan armed forces; and Peking is trying to inspire the Afghan counter-revolutionary emigrants, torn apart by internal disputes, to continue their battle against democratic Afghanistan. The second point is that by using unrestrained slander against the Afghan revolution, Peking wants to divert the attention of the Chinese population as well as the international community away from the situation in Pakistan, where the regime of General Zia-ul-Haq is trying to suppress the powerful movement for democracy that is taking place in that country. Finally, the third point is that by making malicious attacks against the Soviet Union in connection with Afghanistan, Peking's leaders are demonstrating to the United States their loyalty to American imperialism on the eve of the visit to the United States by the Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang.

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